

DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XIII

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4th, 1915

No. 31

HERE IS THE LAST WORD REGARDING THE
12th ANNIVERSARY SALE

The Entire Stock

of high-grade, reliable Clothing, Men's
and Boys Furnishings, Hats, and Caps
are offered

At Greatly Reduced Prices

during the last few days of our 12th Anniversary Sale.
ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 7th, THIS SALE WILL
COME TO A CLOSE. If you have not attended
this sale you will have to hurry. Prices will never be
lower than what they are at present. You can now
lay in a supply of Goods to meet your future needs
and save from 25 to 40 per cent. on your purchases.
We have put the knife right into the prices and

NEXT SATURDAY

we want a record breaker. Will sell regardless of cost

You know that our sales have always meant big
values. Depend upon it, this sale will eclipse them all
in point of unusual value giving. We want Cash, no
other thing would cause such low prices.

J. V. BERSCHT

MEN'S AND BOYS OUTFITTER

Rumball & Hyndman

Double Coupons Saturday only

Binder Twine

Have you purchased your Binder Twine
yet? Let us have your order. Our prices
are extremely low. Plymouth is our seller
(550 feet.)

Reduced prices this week on goods as follows:

**Screen Doors, Bundle and
Manure Forks, Rope, Pul-
leys and Machine Oil.**

When in town at the Fair don't forget to see our Furniture
display, west store in Leuszler block.

Rumball & Hyndman

MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE, Calgary

A High Class Residential and Day College for Boys and Young Men,
Girls and Young Women. Non Sectarian

Opening of Fall Term: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th, 1915

BUSINESS CLASSES—Bookkeeping, Stenography, Accountancy, Typewrit-
ing, etc.

MUSIC—Full Conservatory Course: Vocal, Instrumental and Theory.

ACADEMIC—Public and High School Grades. Preparation for the Univer-
sity & Teachers. Ladies' College Course for Girls; French Conversation
Classes.

Fine Art—China Painting; Water Colors; Leather Work, Etc.

EXPRESSION and PHYSICAL CULTURE—Dramatic Art; Public Speak-
ing.

HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.

For full information and Calendar apply to

Rev. GEORGE W. KERST, B.A., D.D., Principal

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS, marked on the
envelope "Tenders for Cement Side-
walk," and addressed to the Secre-
tary Treasurer of the Town of Dids-
bury, will be received until noon of
the 16th day of August, for the con-
struction of Cement Side Walks in the
Town of Didsbury, Alberta.

Plans and Specifications may be
seen and full information obtained on
and after Saturday, August 7th, at the
offices of the Secretary Treasurer, Un-
ion Bank Building, Didsbury.

Tenders must be accompanied by an
accepted cheque for ten per cent. (10
p. c.) of the amount thereof, payable
to the order of the Town of Didsbury,
which amount will be forfeited if the
party tendering declines to enter into
the contract or if the successful tender-
er fails to complete his contract, in
accordance with the tender.

The Town Council of the Town of
Didsbury does not bind itself to ac-
cept the lowest or any tender.

A. BRUSO,
Secretary-Treasurer of the
Town of Didsbury
4th August, 1915

PROCLAMATION

All persons are requested to take
notice that a Civic holiday is hereby
proclaimed during the hours of 1
o'clock to 5 o'clock on the afternoon
of Friday, August 13th, 1915 (Fair
day). Every person is requested to
govern themselves accordingly.

H. E. OSMOND,
Mayor of the Town of Didsbury

Examination Re- sults

Grade X—Mary Hughes, Cecil
Studer, Ethel Burgess, Emily Moyle,
William Mueller, Pearl McNaughton
Ruby McNaughton, Roy McNaught-
ton, Cleota Crowe, Edward Pirie,
Clara Henderson, James Rupp.

Grade XI—Ruby Weber, Charles
Findlay, John Robertson, Lena
Mekkleborg, Merle Eubank, Ralph
Wilson, Goldie Liesemer, Ellis Car-
ver, Wallace Hughes, John Bates.

Sidewalk Night

The Council met on Monday night
in regular session, Mayor Osmond,
Councillors Reed, Sinclair, Wood,
Paton, Secretary Brusso and Soli-
citor Austin present.

A number of bills were presented
and those found correct were order-
ed paid.

Secretary Brusso requested leave
of absence for a few weeks holidays.
The Council granted same.

The big sidewalk question then
came up for consideration and the
plans as drawn up by Mr.
Geo. Harrison were laid before the
Council. The plans were very com-
plete and with a few minor alter-
ations were adopted by the Council.

The specifications as to material
to be used were considered all right
but there were a few technicalities
safeguarding the towns interests and
also in regard to payments to con-
tractors which had to be inserted,
but as the Council did not have
complete information along these
lines it was considered better to
leave the matter over for a day or

two to get the required information
and the work will again be taken up
at the call of the Mayor.

The Secretary reported that he
had interviewed ratepayers on Rail-
way Avenue in regard to the three-
foot strip between sidewalk line and
building line, which is owned by
property owners, and will be paid
for by them, in regard to having
same done by the town when side-
walk is laid, but that he had not
met with very much success only a
few being willing to sign the agree-
ment.

The matter was discussed at length
and the Council felt that it would
have been much better to have the
whole work done at once under one
contract.

On motion it was decided that
the town should lay a nine foot side-
walk on the two blocks on Railway
Avenue and an eight foot sidewalk
on each side of Osler street from
Railway Avenue to the end of the
Leuszler block and the Rosebud
hotel property, with a six inch curb-
ing along all sidewalk and necessary
road and lane crossings.

This allows the property owners
to put in their own three-foot strip.
The Council then adjourned to
meet again at the call of the Mayor.

Baseball Game To-day

Arrangements have been made
for a baseball game between Innis-
fail and Didsbury on the home
grounds this afternoon (Thursday)
at 1.30 p.m. All stores and Banks
will be closed from 1.30 to 2.30 to
allow as many as possible to see the
game. The Innisfail team are the
leaders in the Central league and
Didsbury has been playing some
good ball so that the game should
be an interesting one.

Races at Fair

It has been decided that races and
baseball games shall be added to the
list of Fair attractions this year and
a committee has been hard at work
making the necessary financial ar-
rangements and also arranging a
programme for the afternoon of Fri-
day, August 13th.

According to the programme the
afternoon's attractions will com-
mence with a parade of the Dids-
bury squadron of the 15th Light
Horse and the Boy Scouts, headed
by the Citizen's Band. A full pre-
gramme of the events can be seen
on the last page of this issue.

The committee are working with
the Fair Directorate in making the
arrangements and now the im-
provements have been made to the
park for exhibition purposes there
should be no hitch in combining the
Fair and Sports and giving every
person a good time.

Last year there was great dissat-
isfaction because of the gambling
element in evidence at the Fair, but
this year patrons of the Fair are
promised beforehand that nothing
of this kind will be allowed on the
grounds.

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$ 25.00
Didsbury Boy Scouts..... 5.00
W. F. Sick..... 2.00
Elkton Box Social per Mrs.
Geo. Hogg..... 24.00
\$56.00

Patriotic Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$ 26.45

Belgian Relief

Previously acknowledged.... \$108.75
W. F. Sick..... 2.00
\$110.75
Parcel of clothing, Mrs. (Rev.) D.
H. Marshall.

NOTICE

I hereby give notice that the Com-
pany formerly known as the Modern
Tailoring Co. has been dissolved, and that
the business formerly conducted by them
has been taken over by me, and will still
be conducted at the same stand. My
efforts will be directed towards giving
satisfaction to anybody who may patron-
ize me. A. GERTZ

BUSINESS LOCALS

50 A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

FOR SALE—A china cabinet for
sale cheap, in good repair. Apply
Pioneer office. 54p

WOMAN WANTED—To assist with
housework on farm, 10 miles west of
Didsbury; must be experienced. Wages
\$15 per month. Apply Pioneer Office.

TWENTY acres B. C. Fruit Land to
trade for farm land or city property. Give
full particulars, Box 1410, Calgary, Alta.

TENDERS wanted for 25 tons of
good prairie hay delivered at Didsbury.
For further particulars apply to J. H.
Anderson, mail carries, Didsbury.

FOUND—A child's red coat on road
from Olds to Didsbury. Owner can have
same by proving property and paying for
this notice. Apply Pioneer Office, Dids-
bury.

FOUND—A 22 repeating rifle found
in laneway in rear of Mr. Spink's resi-
dence. Owner can have same by pro-
ving property and paying expenses of ad-
vertising rifle at Pioneer office.

My Purchase Price for CREAM

is as follows:

Sweet Cream, 27c per lb.
butterfat
No. 1 Sour Cream 25c per lb.
butterfat

Clover Hill Creamery

R. LeBLANC, Proprietor

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Are Your Children Learning to Save Money?

Each maturing son and
daughter should have a personal
Savings Account in the Union
Bank of Canada, with opportu-
nities to save regularly, and
training in how to expend money
wisely. Such an education in
thrift and saving will prove inval-
uable in later life.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

CHEW "GOOD LUCK" TOBACCO

A GOOD CHEW IN A CLEAN WRAPPER.

10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto(Continued)
CHAPTER XXIII
Marion Explains

A brilliant sunshine poured into the terrace room where the Ravenspurs usually breakfasted. An innovation in the way of French windows led on to a tessellated pavement bordered with flowers on either side and ending in the terrace overlooking the sea.

A fresh breeze came from the ocean; the thunder of the surf was subdued to a drone. In the flowers a number of bees were busy, bees whose hives were placed against the side of the house. They were Vera's bees and there were two hives of them. Vera attended to them herself; they knew her and she was wont to declare that in no circumstances would they do her any harm. That was why, as Geoffrey drily put it, she never got stung more than once a week.

"I believe one has been arguing with you now, Geoffrey laughed. He was standing in the window as he spoke. He and Vera were the first two down. The girl was on the pavement contemplating the palm of her right hand.

"No, indeed," she said. "And, anyway, it was my own fault."

"Irish," Geoffrey cried. "That makes the second since Monday. Let me see."

He took the little pink palm in his own brown hands. "I can't see the spot," he said. "Does it hurt much?"

"A mere pin prick, dear. I suppose you can get inoculated against that sort of thing. I mean that you can be stung and stung until it has no effect at all."

"Even by bees that know you and never do you any harm," Geoffrey laughed. "But I dare say you are right. Five years ago when we had that plague of wasps Stenmore, the keeper, and myself destroyed over a hundred wasps' nests in one season. I must have been stung nearly a thousand times. After the first score I never noticed it; it was not so bad as the touch of a nettle."

"What! Has Vera been arguing with the bees again?"

The question came fresh and clear from behind the hives. Marion stood there, making a fair picture indeed in her white cotton dress. There was no shade of trouble in her eyes. She met Geoffrey's glance squarely.

Her hand rested on his shoulder with a palpably tender squeeze.

It was the only kind of allusion she made to last night's doings. She might not have had a single care or sorrow in the world. She seemed to take almost a childlike interest in the bees, the simple interest of one who has yet to be awakened to the knowledge of a conscience. Geoffrey had never admired Marion more than he did at this moment.

"Marion is afraid of bees," Vera said.

Marion drew away shuddering from one of the velvety brown insects. "I admit it," she said. "They get on one's clothes and sting for pure mischief. And I am a sight after a bee has been operating upon me. If I had my own way, there would be a fire here some day and then there would be no more bees."

They trooped into breakfast, disputing the point cheerfully. It was impossible to be downcast on so perfect a morning. Even the elders had discarded their gloom. Ralph Ravenspur mildly astonished everybody by relating an eastern experience apropos of bees.

"But they were not like these," he concluded. "They were big black bees and their honey is poisonous. It is gathered from noxious swamp flowers and, of course, is only intended for their own food. Even those bees—"

The speaker paused, as if conscious that he was talking too much. He proceeded with his breakfast slowly.

"Go on," said Marion. "I am interested."

"I was going to say," Ralph remarked in his croaking voice, "that even those bees know how to protect themselves."

It was a lame conclusion and Marion said so. Geoffrey glanced at his uncle. As plainly as possible he read on the latter's face a desire to change the conversation.

It was sufficiently easy to turn the talk into another channel, and during the rest of the meal not another word came from Ralph Ravenspur. Once more he was watching, watching for something with his slightest eyes.

And Geoffrey was watching Marion most of the time. She was gentle and gay and sweet as ever, as if strong emotions and herself had always been strangers. It seemed hard to recall the stirring events of the

night before and believe that this was the same girl. How wonderfully she bore up for the sake of others; how bravely she crushed her almost overwhelming sorrow.

She stood chatting on the pavement after breakfast. She was prattling gaily to Geoffrey, as the others gradually vanished on some mission or another. Then her face suddenly changed; her grasp on Geoffrey's arm was almost convulsive.

"Now, then," she whispered. "Let us get it over."

Geoffrey strolled by her side along the terrace. They came at length to a spot where they could not be seen from the house. Marion turned almost defiantly.

"Now I am going to speak," she whispered. "Not if it gives you any pain," said Geoffrey.

"My dear Geoffrey, you don't want to hear my explanation."

"Not if it causes you the least pain or annoyance. I couldn't do it."

Marion laughed. But there was little of the music of mirth in her voice.

"Never he it said again that man is a curious creature," she said. "You find me down in the vaults of the castle at midnight mixed up with murderers and worse; you compel me to disclose my identity and take me prisoner; you force me to plead for mercy and silence. And now you calmly say you don't want to know anything about it! Geoffrey, are you indifferent to myself and my future that you speak like this?"

Geoffrey laid his hand on the speaker's arm tenderly.

"Marion," he said, "it is because I think so highly of you and trust you so implicitly that I am going to ask no questions. Can you be any worse because you are bound by some tie to that woman yonder? Certainly not. Rest assured that your secret is safe in my hands."

"But I must tell you certain things, Geoff. There is some one who comes to the castle, a friend of Uncle Ralph's who is an enemy of this—of Mrs. May's. I don't know whether you know the man—his name is Tchigorsky."

No muscle of Geoffrey's face moved. "I fancy I have heard the name," he said. "When does he come here?"

"I—I don't know. Secretly and at night, I expect. Oh, if I could only tell you everything! But I cannot, I dare not. If this Mr. Tchigorsky would only go away. I fear that his presence here will eventually endanger Uncle Ralph's life. You may, perhaps, give him a hint to that effect. Between Mrs. May and Tchigorsky there is a blood feud. It has been imported from Tibet. I can't say any more."

"And you interfered to save the life of others?"

"Yes, yes. Some day you may know everything, but not yet. I am endangering my own safety, but I cannot sit down and see crime committed under my very eyes. It is all a question of an ancient secret society and a secret religion as old as the world. Tchigorsky has certain knowledge he has no right to possess. Don't press me, Geoff."

"My dear girl, I am not pressing you at all."

"No, no. You are very good, dear old boy. Only get Tchigorsky out of the way. It will be better for us all if you do."

Geoffrey murmured something to the effect that he would do his best. At the same time, he was profoundly mystified. All he could grasp was that Marion was bound up with Mrs. May in ties of blood, the blood of ancient Tibet.

"I'll do my best," he said, "though I fear that my best will be bad. Tell me, do you ever see this Mrs. May by any chance?"

"Oh, no, no. I couldn't do that. No, I can't see her."

Geoffrey began to talk about something else. When at length he and Marion parted she was sweet and smiling again, as if she hadn't a single trouble in the world.

For a long time Geoffrey lounged over the balcony with a cigarette, trying to get to the bottom of the business. The more he thought over it, the more it puzzled him. And how could he broach the matter of Tchigorsky without betraying Marion?

Ralph Ravenspur was in his room smoking and gazing into space. As Geoffrey entered he motioned him in to a chair. He seemed to be expecting.

"Well?" Ralph said. "You have something to say to me. You look surprised, but I know more than you imagine. So Tchigorsky is in danger, eh? Well, he has been in danger ever since he and I took this black business on. We are all in danger for that matter. Marion does not know what to do."

"Uncle, you know there is some tie between Marion and Mrs. May."

"Certainly I do. It is the crux of the situation. And Marion is to be our dea ex machina, the innocent goddess in the car to solve the mystery. But I am not going to tell you what that relationship is."

"Marion hates and loathes the woman, and fears her."

"Fears her! That is a mild way of putting it. Never mind how, I know what Marion was talking to you about on the terrace. Suffice it that I do know. So last night's danger was not ours, but Tchigorsky's."

"So Marion said, uncle."

"Well, she was right. Tell her that Tchigorsky is profoundly impressed and that he is going away; in fact, has gone away. Tchigorsky is never going to be seen at Ravenspur Castle any more. Are you, Tchigorsky?"

At the question the inner door opened and a figure stepped out. It was one of the natives that Geoffrey had seen in the hollow of the cliffs that eventful day. He could have sworn to the man anywhere—his stealthy glance, his shifty eye, his base humility.

"Tchigorsky has disappeared?" Ralph demanded.

The man bowed low, then he raised his head and, to Geoffrey's vast surprise, gravely and solemnly winked at him.

"Never mind," he said. "How's this for a disguise, Master Geoffrey?"

It was Tchigorsky himself.

(To be Continued)

Sugar Beet to Replace Wheat

As there is some talk of substituting wheat for sugar beet in Belgium, Poland and France this season, it will be interesting to ascertain what area is usually devoted to the latter crop. We find, on reference to a publication of the British board of agriculture, the following statistics bearing on the subject. Sugar beet area cultivated: Belgium and Holland each about 150,000 acres, France about 550,000, a total of 850,000 acres, therefore, if all the area were seeded with wheat, the aggregate crop of the three countries might be increased by 20,000,000 bushels. Other countries in Europe usually have the following areas devoted to sugar beet: Austria-Hungary 1,050,000 acres, Italy 130,000 acres, Russia 1,900,000 acres, Spain 100,000 acres, Sweden 70,000 acres.

Vulgar Display of Wealth

"My face is my fortune," said the conscious beauty. "Well, it isn't necessary for you to be constantly flashing your roll," remarked the male cynic.

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Montreal's Largest Store

Summer Bargain Bulletin

containing a wide assortment of latest styles in women's, misses' and children's summer clothing. Satisfaction or money refunded.

ALMY'S LIMITED, Montreal, Dept. H

Exports of Wool to U.S.

In further explanation of the announcement made by the Dominion live stock commissioner on the exportation of wool from Canada it is now stated that under a new order the shipment of wool grown in Canada is permitted to the United States under a guarantee that the wool shall be used for manufacturing purposes only in the mills of that country, and that no part of the wool nor any wool tops or yarn made therefrom shall be re-exported from the United States.

Applications for licenses to export wool grown in Canada should be made directly to the department of customs, Ottawa, where full information will be furnished. Under these arrangements the markets of the United States will be open to the wool growers of Canada.

Sore Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by **Murine Eye Remedy**. No Smearing, Just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. **Murine Eye Salve** in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Remedy Druggists or **Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago**

British Control Copper

The possible establishment of a copper refinery at Vancouver and the probable impetus given to copper production by the war should prove a very welcome development of a very grievous tragedy. British Columbia will benefit by any efforts made to stimulate copper production. But the matter goes a little farther than appears at first sight. It is said that the British government has bought out the whole of the American copper producers, which consist of the Guggenheims, Lewisohns and other hyperphenated millionaires of German extraction. The British government has, in fact, become the copper trust and the situation is delightfully humorous.—Vancouver Province.

Conserve the Live Stock

Farmers and Ranchers Should Not Dispose of Their Young Breeding Stock

It has come to the knowledge of the Free Press that one of the large cattle and packing industries of Western Canada has contracted to deliver in France before the end of October, 1915, 50,000 head of cattle, principally young heifers and feeding stock and that these animals are for the purpose of restocking the French farms. There is no question as to the bona fides of the contract. The first shipment of cattle was to have been made in May, but this, owing to shortage of boats and possibly to the activity of German submarines, was not accomplished. Preparations, however, are going forward with a view of getting them across as soon as possible.

While it is apparent that all of these cattle are not necessarily to be drawn from Western Canadian ranches and farms, it is highly probable that the greater bulk of them will be purchased in Western Canada. The farmers of the west have an absolute right to sell their cattle at any age they please, the only limit to that right would be a Dominion government embargo on the ground that the country, in view of the war, cannot spare present or prospective food stuffs. This is a measure which is not likely to come into force, unless conditions as to cattle supply become more acute than they are at present. Naturally the government will be slow to move in view of the fact that the cattle are for the help and comfort of our French allies.

While the above is true, the Free Press would be negligent in its duty, did it not point out first to the owner of young stock, and particularly young female stock, and second to the country at large, that even a very fancy price at the moment is really poor business. For a concrete example it is only necessary to go back to the past winter, when remount horses were being bought and when, in spite of warnings, from 30 to 40 per cent. of the horses sent forward for remount purposes were mares. Today, the western provinces, if not actually short of brood mares, have not nearly as many as it would be profitable to breed. On the very heels of the government demand for remount horses, came government advice to breed every mare possible.

The writer saw in one draft of some 2,000 remount horses, mares that it was nothing short of a crime to allow to go out of the country. It was not as if there were no geldings to take their places. Geldings could have been obtained. Possibly at that time they would have cost a little more money, but it would have been the best kind of economy to spend it if by so doing the breeding stock had been retained in the country.

With regard to the cattle, the Dominion government figures declare a decrease in the cattle for the whole Dominion of Canada of 18 per cent. in something like eight years. There have already been very heavy marketings of young females to the United States and it is no exaggeration to say that there is at the present time, not 5,000 young heifers to spare in the Canadian west, to say nothing of 50,000—that is, these animals should not be allowed to go out of the country if our farms are to be kept up to a reasonable degree of efficiency in the matter of supplies.

This matter of not allowing young female stock to go out of the country does not rest wholly with the man who produces it. If he is short of food, or in need of money, he has a right to sell when and what he can, but it is surely time that some broad scheme was devised whereby this waste would be prevented. To allow these young animals to be shipped out of Canada now, as far as the Canadian west is concerned, is a repetition in another form of "killing of the goose which lays the golden eggs." If the west allows its young breeding cattle to go to France, where is it to be restocked from? Not from Eastern Canada, for it has been depleted almost as badly as the west; not from the United States, for they are shorter than Canada. While there are many farmers who are short of money at the present time, it might surprise the public generally to know that there are numbers of western farmers who have money to invest, and surely there is no way in which it could be invested to better advantage than by retaining this young stock in the country. The man who sells now does not do so because he is anxious to help re-stock French farms, which is no doubt a laudable work, but he sells because he needs the money, and thinks, rightly or wrongly, that he needs the immediate price of a yearling so badly that he sacrifices the profit on the two-year-old, which he would get by keeping and breeding it for another year. He would

be just as willing to sell this young animal to his brother farmers to breed or feed, as he is to sell it to go to France.

There are thousands of acres of land in the immediate vicinity of Winnipeg, to say nothing of land in other districts, that are immediately available for stock raising and feeding purposes, and surely if some of the progressive farmers who have money could get together and discuss this matter carefully and fully with the large packing house interests and the railways some scheme could be worked out whereby the farmer in need of money and with young stock to sell, could get the money he needs and at the same time the stock be retained in the country, fed and used for breeding purposes. It seems like a joke that the railway companies have granted special low rates on the bringing in of breeding stock, and on the other hand, breeding stock is being shipped out by the carload.

The farmers are complaining, and with a good show of reason, that they are not getting what they should get for their product. On the other hand, the people in the cities and towns are finding living so costly that it is no exaggeration to say that with many of them, they must have relief or go elsewhere to live. There are surely brains enough in the Canadian west to devise some means whereby the west can increase its production so that living will be more reasonable and at the same time the producer will receive an adequate return from his labor.

Probably nothing is more significant of the bad management which is going on, than the fact that, while the production of hogs increased more than 50 per cent. during the year 1914, and the producers of these hogs were obliged to take a price for them which was not profitable, the decline in the price of pork products, such as bacon and ham, was so small as to be largely negligible.

The Free Press does not feel that it is in a position to offer an adequate solution to this problem, but with so many organizations meeting and passing resolutions, from which nothing practical ever comes, it begins to look as if the live stock business in Western Canada is very much in the same position as Joe Cannon described the United States in its attitude towards Germany, namely, "that there are too many notes and resolutions and too little action." We have live stock organizations of all kinds in the different provinces; we have a Western Live Stock Union, which covers all three western provinces; we have men in the live stock business, both that of producers and handlers; that are second to none in their knowledge and ability we have a country admirably adapted for live stock production and there is a market for all that can be produced. Surely then it cannot be an impossible task to devise some means whereby live stock production can be put on a profitable basis to the producers and at the same time, the necessities of life be supplied to the people of the cities and towns at such prices as will enable them to buy good food and plenty of it, and further, to devise ways and means whereby all surplus production, over and above the country's requirements can find a steady market, at reasonably profitable prices—Winnipeg Free Press.

WEAR FLEET FOOT SHOES for every Sport and Recreation

Sold by all good Shoe Dealers

Worn by every member of the family.

A friend called on a Scottish merchant who did a large continental business to offer him his sympathy. "This war must hit you very hard," "Verra hard," said the merchant. "I've over sixteen hundred pounds owing me over in Germany, an' I'm no sure I'll ever see a bawbee o't."

"Indeed, that is most distressing," "Och, ay; but no' a'together, for I owe five thousand pounds the theae same Germans."

"Say, ma, have you noticed how fat the cat has grown lately?" "No, but I've noticed how scarce the mice are."

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

The Next Event

THE

DIDSBURY FAIR

THURSDAY & FRIDAY

August 12th & 13th

BIG PRIZES NEW CLASSES

See the new classes for
Boys and Girls in this
year's Prize List : : :

Make your entries early
and avoid mistakes

Don't forget the date, August 12th and 13th

Parker R. Reed, Sec'tary

W. HARDY, PRESIDENT

CANADIAN PACIFIC

REDUCED FARES AND GOOD TRAIN SERVICE TO THE

Saskatoon Exhibition

AUGUST 3 --- AUGUST 6

ONE WAY FARE FOR ROUND TRIP

FROM ALL POINTS IN ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN

Going Dates: August 2 to August 5

Final Return Limit: August 9

Further information from any Ticket Agent, or

R. DAWSON,

District Passenger Agent,
CALGARY

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Summer Excursion Fares

CIRCLE TOUR THROUGH
REVELSTOKE AND
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To EASTERN CANADA

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A splendid vacation trip for teachers—and others. Very low fares from all stations. Good for three months. \$22.00 from Calgary

To points in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island at low fares. Liberal limits, stop overs and diverse routings.

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The DIDSBURY PIONEER

Published at Didsbury, Alta.

SUBSCRIPTION: One Dollar per year in advance. All arrears of six months or more will be at the rate of \$1.50 per year. To U. S. \$1.50 per year. Advertising rates quoted on application. H. E. OSMOND, Proprietor.

An Obligation to Fight

The following editorial was taken from the News-Telegram of a recent date, and as it puts the matter of our responsibility for our freedom so squarely on our shoulders we take the liberty of copying it, also for the purpose of putting the matter plainly to those who fail to realize yet what effect a victory for the Germans would have on us in this country. The editorial follows:

"We were considerably surprised the other day when told by a young man, in reply to the question as to why the call for recruits had never appealed to him, to be told that 'he would fight for Canada every day in the week, but that he did not propose to fight for any other country.'"

That reply has raised the point that there may be some others with similar views. There are not many, we hope. But let us disabuse the minds of those there are of any such erroneous belief. As a matter of fact, Canadians are fighting for their own homes, their own security, their own country. They are fighting as truly for the Dominion as British soldiers are fighting for the United Kingdom.

If Germany triumphs neither the Monroe Doctrine nor any other force or instrument will prevent German suzerainty over Canada. This conviction gives heroic courage to the Canadian regiments in Flanders. This conviction should inspire the whole Canadian people. We have done much, but we must do more if we are to be worthy of the free institutions which we enjoy and if we are as determined as the British people that these institutions shall continue.

Until now Canadians have made practically no sacrifice for the freedom which we enjoy. It has come to us as a matter of course, and we have looked upon it as an inheritant right which would be ours forever. Few of us ever expected that we would have to fight for our freedom—for the right to live our own life, to speak the thing we would, to have our convictions and even our prejudices respected, and to have as much right in the world as any other man, whether he be rich or titled or hold a great office. This freedom we have enjoyed ever since the British flag first floated at Quebec, and at any cost or sacrifice we must keep the flag flying."

Visitor Praises District

Prof. Geo. C. Enders, D. D., of Defiance College, Defiance, Ohio, who ten years ago lived sixteen miles east of Didsbury, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Sick last week.

Mr. Enders has had wide experience as minister, educator and lecturer. He is on his way to attend the National Educational Association at Oakland, California, and is travelling through Western Canada with a view of studying present conditions.

In an interview Mr. Enders said: I am pleased to note the progress that has been made in this community since I lived here ten years ago. I have travelled nearly a thousand miles in Saskatchewan and Alberta, visiting N. Portel, Moosejaw, Kerrobert, Wilkie, Edmonton and other points, but all

things considered I have found no other section of country that impresses me as favorably as this. The opportunities you have here for dairying and mixed farming are certainly excellent.

Almost everywhere I have stopped in Canada I found evidences of financial depression due, it seems to me, in part to tax laws which discourage the investment of foreign capital which is always so necessary for the development of a new country.

The splendid victory for Prohibition won in this province will be a great inspiration to us in Ohio, where a vote on the prohibition of the liquor traffic will be taken next fall. I am glad to note that distinct plans are being formulated to provide in some way for the social needs of those who have been in the habit of using the bar room as a social meeting place.

It is a pleasure also to note that while Alberta is putting great emphasis upon progress in material things she is not neglecting the ideals for which the schools and the churches stand.

Fair Time Nearly Here

The time for Didsbury's thirteenth Annual Fair is only a few days off, next Thursday and Friday, August 12th and 13th, and by all appearances this year's Fair will be fully as good as last year's in the number of exhibits.

The Directorate are determined that the attractions this year shall not be the cause of any trouble and will do everything possible to satisfy their patrons.

All that is wanted now is that the water tap should be shut off and fine weather provided, and according to the warm bright weather of the last few days this seems to be assured.

NOTICE

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311. Take notice that His Honor Judge Carpenter, Judge of the District Court of Calgary has appointed Wednesday the Sixth day of October, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon in the Courthouse of Didsbury for the holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311.

Dated at Didsbury this twenty-seventh day of July, 1915.

A. McNAUGHTON,
Sec'y-Treas.

STRAYED

Two yearling cattle, branded G 3 quarter circle over on right ribs. Suitable reward will be given for information leading to recovery. Mrs. Wm. Mueller, Didsbury.

10 REWARD

For information or recovery of Black Gelding, 7 years old, weight about 1,100, branded U A on left shoulder, right hind foot white, white star in forehead. Strayed from Anton Engen's farm, Sunnyslope, to which address horse should be returned. ANTON ENGEN, Sunnyslope.

LOST

Clydesdale mare, bay, four white legs and white face. Should have foal at side. Anyone returning or giving information of her to JAMES NELSON, Big Prairie, will be rewarded.

ESTRAY

On the premises of J. W. Bicknell S. W. 1-4 Sec. 4, Tp. 32, Rge. 1, W. 5, one mile and a half east and three miles north of Didsbury: one red steer, some white; 4 years old, branded on right ribs; on left ribs and — on left shoulder. E. R. LEVAGOOD, Brandreader.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A' visiting brethren welcome.

JOHN NIXON, H. E. OSMOND,
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

DR. W. G. MOORE, N. G.
S. R. WOOD, Sec.

W. A. Austin

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

Special Attention paid to collections—Office: Over Union Bank of Canada Block.

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Dr. A. J. Weart, M.D., C.M.
Physician, Surgeon

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Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.
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W. C. GOODER

Undertaker and Embalmer

Didsbury Phone 101

Olds. - - - Alberta

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B. — Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —64388.

Chamberlain's COLIC, CHOLERA AND Diarrhoea Remedy

A few doses of this remedy will invariably cure an ordinary attack of diarrhoea.

It has been used in nine epidemics of dysentery with perfect success.

It can always be depended upon, even in the more severe attacks of cramp colic and cholera morbus.

It is equally successful for summer diarrhoea and cholera infantum in children, and is the means of saving the lives of many children each year.

When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take.

Every man of a family should keep this remedy in his home. Buy it now. It may save life.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.



PRESIDENT SUSPENDER
NONE SO EASY

METROPOLITAN FASHIONS FOR WOMEN EVERYWHERE.

A new and convenient means whereby women in all parts of Canada may avail themselves of the latest styles shown in Montreal—and at very low prices—is provided by Almy's Limited, the biggest store in the Eastern metropolis. They have just issued a "Summer Bargain Bulletin" showing a bewildering variety of the very latest things in women's and misses' shirtwaists, blouses, skirts, summer dresses, smart hats, lingerie, and dainty garments for children and babies. This interesting little book, filled with items of greatest interest to women, will be sent free upon request, and articles ordered from it will be sent promptly by parcels post, with an absolute guarantee of the purchaser's satisfaction. Almy's Limited are now conducting a Department Store in the location formerly occupied by Scroggie's Limited, who went into liquidation, October, 1914, and the new management has brought the service of Montreal's largest store up to a very high standard. Request for the "Summer Bargain Bulletin" should be addressed to Almy's Limited, Montreal, Department H.

Save Us From Our Friends

Mrs. Crawford—I suppose they wondered how we could afford an auto.
Mrs. Crabshaw—Not exactly. They asked if I knew how much you owed on it.

Sweet and palatable, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is acceptable to children, and it does its work surely and promptly.

A farmer wrote to the editor of an agricultural paper as follows: "I have a horse that has been afflicted for the past year with periodical fits of dizziness. Please let me know what I should do with him, as he seems to get worse instead of better. I am afraid he will be unfit for work if something is not done soon." In the next issue this answer appeared: "When the nag is looking all right, sell him to some one."

ONLY SIXTEEN, GIRL VERY SICK

Tells How She Was Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

New Orleans, La.—"I take pleasure in writing these lines to express my gratitude to you. I am only 16 years old and work in a tobacco factory. I have been a very sick girl but I have improved wonderfully since taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and am now looking fine and feeling a thousand times better."
—Miss AMELIA JAQUILLARD, 3961 Tchoupitoulas St., New Orleans, La.

St. Clair, Pa.—"My mother was alarmed because I was troubled with suppression and had pains in my back and side, and severe headaches. I had pimples on my face, my complexion was sallow, my sleep was disturbed, I had nervous spells, was very tired and had no ambition. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has worked like a charm in my case and has regulated me. I worked in a mill among hundreds of girls and have recommended your medicine to many of them."
—Miss ESTELLA MACURRA, 110 Thwing St., St. Clair, Pa.

There is nothing that teaches more than experience. Therefore, such letters from girls who have suffered and were restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound should be a lesson to others. The same remedy is within reach of all.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

W. N. U. 1060

Steel Passenger Cars

It is Claimed That the Heavy Steel Equipment Does Not Lessen Danger From Accident

When the steel passenger car was introduced into American railway systems, the immediate object was to diminish loss of life in collisions. The replacement of equipment will have cost the railways approximately \$650,000,000 and incidentally has considerably increased the cost of operation, as heavier locomotives are required to haul the trains. The president of the Chicago & Great Western Railway says:

"These heavier locomotives, with heavy steel equipment behind them, running at high speed, in case of accident become more destructive than any of the trains in the days of the wooden car; in fact, we have records of the complete destruction of steel sleeping cars in rear-end collisions, and it would be impossible to build a steel car that would resist the shock of a rear-end collision from a train running fifty or sixty miles an hour."

The submission of steel for wooden cars has also dealt a serious blow to the lumber industries of the Pacific North-west and has increased the danger of forest fires. Car material provides a market for the common grades of lumber and the elimination of this market has meant a large proportion of waste left in the woods. Waste left in the woods means increased forest fires hazard, and greater difficulty in clearing land for agricultural development, so that in the opinion of the Pacific Coast lumberman the cost to Uncle Sam has been much more than \$650,000,000—indeed, it would be more like a billion dollars—all of which has ultimately to be paid by the public.

Don't Submit to Asthma.—If you suffer without hope of breaking the chains which bind you do not put off another day the purchase of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Remedy. A trial will drive away all doubt as to its efficiency. The sure relief that comes will convince you more than anything that can be written. When help is so sure, why suffer? This matchless remedy is sold by dealers everywhere.

Preparing to Plant Grass

Fertilizer is Made Available by Thorough Tillage

We easily confuse what is good for a soil and what is good for the crop. Fertility is made available by thorough tillage. The ailing and the mixing and the grinding of soil particles by means of tillage prepare some part of the strength of the soil for immediate use by plants. An increase in available fertility results from tillage up to a certain point. On the other hand, a plan may demand such physical condition in the soil that tillage, as usually given, does more harm than good, says Alva Agee, writing for the National Stockman.

We do not want a loose seed bed for grass, and we cannot afford to have it for small seeds of most plants when they are starting life. It is more important that the ground be reasonably firm when grass is seeded than it is that the ground should have had its fertility somewhat increased by plowing and harrowing.

If the ground can have enough tillage to restore it to something near its original firmness before plowing there is a gain in fertility and at the same time favorable physical conditions for the plants are restored. If the tillage isn't sufficient to put the ground back into a firm condition, or if the preparation is not at a time of the year when heavy rains will firm it, the grasses that grow in the new seed bed will suffer more from the tillage that was given than they will gain from it. We emphasize the point that timothy, bluegrass and most other grasses demand a firm soil, and that is an essential consideration unless the ground is so rich in organic matter that water will be held throughout the season even when the soil is naturally somewhat loose.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Sunflowers For Poultry

On the prairies, where in many cases shade trees are scarce, the poultry have some difficulty in finding shelter from the sun during the hot weather. To appreciate the desire of poultry for some form of shade it is only necessary to watch them on a very warm day in summer. They take advantage of the shade provided by every building, tree, post or implement that may be near.

Generally speaking, sunflowers are planted in the same manner as corn except that they develop better if the plants are placed about 4 feet apart. They do not require particularly rich soil, and are able to resist considerable drought. The numerous, broad leaves of the sunflowers make them especially desirable as a source of shade for poultry. The seeds may also be dried and stored for winter feeding. These sunflower seeds have a laxative effect when fed to poultry. —Nor'West Farmer.

One More "Scrap of Paper"

Contrary to Article 1 of The Hague Convention, which forbids the use of torpedoes which do not become harmless after they have missed their mark, examination of torpedoes from German submarines recently found in the English channel proves that their immersion apparatus had been systematically jammed so as to turn the torpedo into a floating mine. This is a fresh violation of international law.

Tired of Him

He—I always pay as I go.
She (yawning)—I don't think you'll ever become bankrupt.

How the World Sleeps

Most people sleep on their sides, with their knees drawn up. Elephants always, and horses commonly, sleep standing up. Birds, with the exception of owls and the hanging parrots of India sleep with their heads turned tailward over their back, and the beak thrust among the feathers between the wing and the body. Storks, gulls, and other long-legged birds, sleep standing on one leg. Ducks sleep on open water. To avoid drifting shoreward they keep paddling with one foot, thus making them move in a circle. Sloths sleep hanging by their four feet, the head tucked in between their forelegs. Foxes and wolves sleep curled up, their noses and the soles of their feet close together, and blanketed by their bushy tails. Hares, snakes, and fish sleep with their eyes wide open.

NO ALUM



MADE IN CANADA

Joffre

He became captain at 24, and there he stuck. His tossed hair became streaked with grey, and he was still a captain. But he knew his powers. On one of his visits home he urged upon his father the necessity of digging trenches to carry off the superfluous moisture of the spring flood in his fields. "Jo my counsels en trenches. C'est mon metier," he said. And we may be thankful that the construction of trenches was Joffre's "metier." Certainly he has turned it to good account during the present war. And it was as a specialist and fort builder that he won promotion. In 1884 Joffre was sent to Formosa, where he won a decoration and the nickname of "the man with the eyebrows." A colleague who was with him in Indo-China said of him: "He seldom smiled, and spoke still more rarely, and he never punished unless in an extreme case. The natives feared him because of his silence; they loved him because of his justice." —The London Citizen.

WHEN BABY IS ILL

When he is troubled with constipation, indigestion, vomiting or worms give him Baby's Own Tablets. They sweeten the stomach, regulate the bowels and cure all these troubles simply because they banish the cause. Concerning them Mrs. Phyllis Duval, St. Leonard, Que., writes: "We are well satisfied with Baby's Own Tablets, which we have used for our baby when suffering from constipation and vomiting." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Airmen Are Sportmen

The fate of an airman who comes to grief generally becomes known to his comrades, and through them is communicated to his friends at home. The explanation of this is that a practice has sprung up on both sides of dropping messages into the opposing line reporting exactly what has happened to any flyer who has been forced to descend. One of these messages, dropped in the British lines showed an intimate knowledge of London. After mentioning that a particular airman had been taken prisoner, but was uninjured, the message continued: "Hope the British aviators are going strong. Give my regards to Leicester Square, dear Piccadilly, and Mayfair. Sorry can't stay."

A certain fellow-feeling has been established between the rival airmen in the north of France, and an aviator who is compelled to descend in the enemy's lines is always sure of kind treatment if he gets in touch with members of the flying corps.

Our Trade With Italy

Italy, our latest ally in the struggle, did a total trade with Canada last year of \$2,802,000. Our imports from Italy amounted to \$2,147,000, and our exports to \$655,000. Undoubtedly one of the benefits of the war will be closer commercial relations between the various countries which now comprise the allies. —Montreal Journal of Commerce.

Capitalist (just rescued from the water).—Well, mister, I'm much obliged to ye for hauling me out of the water, an' here's three and fourpence for ye—all the change I've got about me now."

"Oh, no; keep your money. I wouldn't think of robbing you."

Not 'tall; not 'tall! "Would have been lost anyhow if ye hadn't rescued me."

There's a Difference

"He hasn't enough money to wad a gun."

"Pop or Krupp?"



INFLUENZA

Catarrhal Fever, Pinkeye, Shipping Fever, Epistaxis
And all diseases of the horse affecting his throat, speedily cured; colts and horses in same stable kept from having them by using SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND. 3 to 6 doses often cure. One bottle guaranteed to cure one case. Safe for brood mares, baby colts, stallions—all ages and conditions. Most skillful scientific compound. Any druggist.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.



"SECURITY FIRST"

Is Your Life Insured? Keep Your Policy in Force And Increase the Amount as Soon as Possible If You're Not Insured, Make Application Today

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Head Office, Toronto

Over Four Million Dollars Assets for Policyholders N.B.—Write For Memo. Book and Circular.

Does it Pay to Can

Homemade Products Are Always Better and More Economical

Does it pay to do your own canning? I have heard many women say, with some emphasis, that it does not, since you can buy good fruit at a reasonable price and obviate the discomfort of working over a hot stove on a hot day. After considerable experience and the keeping of expense accounts for several years, my wife has convinced herself that even with sugar at seven to ten cents a pound it pays.

Last season she put up only fourteen pints of preserves and thirty glasses of jelly at a total expenditure of \$4.68. Almost every housewife knows that good fruit costs from twenty-five to thirty-five cents a can and that jelly, except inferior grades, cannot be bought for less than fifteen cents a glass. Homemade products always bring a better price than factory-made goods. Thus, in placing a value on her preserves and jellies, she adopted very conservative figures, with the result that the fourteen pints and thirty glasses would, if sold in the open market, net her eight dollars. In other words, to buy at a store just what she now has as the result of her own efforts she would have to pay nearly twice as much as she actually paid for the material.

Of course prices vary in different localities and the fruit must not be purchased at the beginning of the season. The sugar used cost four and a half, six, six and a half and seven cents a pound, the latter price being paid for that used in the grapes and plums. Even at ten cents a pound there would have been a good margin in favor of the homemade product. —C.P.S., in the Country Gentleman.

I was cured of Bronchitis and Asthma by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. A. LIVINGSTONE.
Lot 5, P.E.I.

I was cured of a severe attack of Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Mahone Bay. JOHN MADER.

I was cured of a severely sprained leg by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
JOSHUA A. WYNACHT.
Bridgewater.

The Nation's Task

The Germans have made us a prouder if a sadder, people than we were. We entered upon this war—in large measure unprepared—in defence of one of the smallest, most prosperous, and least ambitious of nations, when its frontier, contrary to Germany's treaty engagement and ours, was violated. We shall henceforth pursue the war to its only possible end in the full knowledge that we are championing not merely the cause of freedom in Europe, but the cause of the great human family. We may well hold our heads high today. We could, at the price of honor, have remained out of this struggle; we chose the stony road. —London Daily Telegraph.

A good story comes from the home of a well known Scottish divine, says Reynolds's Newspaper. Brooding over the wanton brutalities of the Germans one of the servants, while endeavoring to obtain the guidance of the head of the house in the matter, gravely remarked: "If any o' thae Germans get to heaven it'll put a lot o' folk at being guid."

Danger Signals Warn You of Approaching Paralysis

Slowly and Surely Exhaustion Goes on Until Collapse of the Nerves is the Natural Result.

You may be restless, nervous, irritable and sleepless, but you think there is nothing to be alarmed at. You have no appetite, digestion is impaired, and there is weakness and irregularity of other bodily organs. You feel tired in body and mind, and find that you lack the energy to attend to the daily task.

You may not realize that these are the symptoms of nervous prostration and the danger signals which warn you that some form of paralysis is the next step of development.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the most successful restorative for the nerves that has ever been offered to the pub-

lic. This has been proven in many thousands of cases similar to the one described in this letter.

Mrs. Thos. Allan, R.F.D., 3, Sombra, Ont., writes:—"Five years ago I suffered a complete breakdown, and frequently had palpitation of the heart. Since that illness I have had dizzy spells, had no power over my limbs (locomotor ataxia) and could not walk straight. At night I would have severe nervous spells, with heart palpitation, and would shake as though I had the ague. I felt improvement after using the first box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and after continuing the treatment can now walk, eat and sleep well, have no nervous spells and do not require heart medicine. I have told several of my neighbors of the splendid results obtained from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."



MRS. ALLAN.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.50, all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

THE ADVANTAGES OF RURAL LIFE MUCH GREATER THAN ANY OTHER

MAN ENJOYS THE FREEDOM OF THE OPEN FIELDS

Country Life Invariably Makes for Health as well as Freedom and Independence, and Offers Many Other Advantages to the Ambitious

There are at least three ways of looking at the problem of country life. First, we may take the viewpoint of the pessimist who finds nothing desirable in country living. He dearly loves to harp on the decadence of rural communities; their lack of wealth and commercial opportunities; their low moral standards; their deplorable dearth of educational privileges; their pitiful narrowness. In fact, this unhappy person tells us that one might just as well be buried alive as to live year in and year out in the country.

We turn, in the second place, from the misrepresentations of the pessimist to the viewpoint of the optimist. The latter regards country life solely through rose-colored spectacles. He is fond of exploiting hobbies. He minimizes the defects and exaggerates the virtues of rural surroundings; he tells only half-truths in his eagerness to persuade people to return to the soil. By so doing he simply injures his argument, and many ignorant people are unwittingly led into divers pitfalls when they attempt farming as a profession.

In the third place, we may take a broad, cheerful, common-sense view of country life, realizing that no spot on this earth either urban or suburban is an unalloyed Paradise for twelve consecutive months. There are clouds in the country as well as sunshine; drawbacks as well as advantages. But there is a charm and a healthful variety about country life and country interests that we feel cannot be duplicated in any other environment. That one may live in happy and successful life and country surroundings we know from experience. We were born and bred in the country. We know it in all its moods. We love the unspeakable purities of field and wood, the limpid purity of the streams, of the somber shadows of the forests, the incense of firs. We love the noise of bustling winds the musical chattering of insects, and the exultant litany of birds. We delight in the swift rising darkness of the gloaming, the immensity of the night, and the glory of the star-swept spaces. Each season brings its joy. The spring with its promise and potency of infinite unfoldings; summer with its loves, its refulgent life, its blossoms; autumn—the time of fruitage, and mellow harvests. Last of all, we welcome old winter with its snows, its ice storms, its breezy interludes, its sleeping fields.

There are men and women who are planning to spend their old age in the country. They are looking forward with some degree of enthusiasm to their native villages where one's last days may be spent in peace and quietness. There are many longing eyes from the city east countryward. The man who has been unfortunate, the bankrupt, the diseased, all look to the country as to a place of refuge, an asylum, where one may find the healing balm which shall bring life and hope to both body and soul. We believe that the country is not only a good place to die in, but to live in. It is not only a good place for the sick or unfortunate, but for the vigorous and successful also. We believe that the country furnishes all the things which make life worth while. Let us consider what the country does for those who seek its borders.

In the first place, it gives health—not only life, but abounding, pulsing life. The country will cultivate that desirable condition of body and mind which makes the man or woman "seventy years young instead of forty years old." Some years ago, a newspaper published a cartoon which we wish could be framed and placed in the hands of every country boy

and girl contemplating leaving the farm for the manufacturing plant toward which a procession of young people were eagerly approaching. On the front of the factory the words "Go Back" were printed in large type. On either side of this command were two gigantic black hands raised in warning. On one was printed in startling white letters the words: "High Prices;" on the other: "Poor Health." The city has rightly been called "the graveyard of the national physique." Glance at the working people as, at the noon hour, they pour forth from factories, shops, restaurants, offices. Look at their thin faces, thin stooping shoulders, thin gaunt figures. The majority of these are young people. The glamor of city life dazzled their eyes, and they left the farm to come hither. The artificial life of the city has sapped their energies, the tension has been too great, the unwholesome excitements offered by the city have shattered their nervous systems; many of them are not only physical but moral wrecks. The outlook for them would, we believe, have been far brighter had they remained in the country. At least so far as health goes, they would not so early have become bankrupt.

The advantages and attractions of the city have, from the beginning been over-exploited. In considering the urban and the suburban life, the latter has been made to suffer by comparison. The city has ever renewed its wasted energies by drawing on the country for fresh life and vigor. We do not think it overstepping the mark to say that the majority of the men in our cities who are eminent for leadership and for intellectual and moral attainments are country-born and bred. In politics and in all the learned professions, our truly great men, who are not only centres of energy but who also hold high ideals, boast of a farming ancestry. Their strength of both body and mind they owe to those vigorous, hard-working, clean-thinking men and women who tilled the soil and glorified in their work. Statistics prove that, other things being equal, longevity is greater in the country than in the city. Not but that there are notable exceptions to this rule, but those by no means disprove the fact.

Country life not only makes for health, but it affords a feeling of independence and freedom so essential to self-respect. Think of a brief moment of the slavery of the masses of laboring people in the city. They are rung in to their work by a whistle and rung out by a bell; they are always under the critical supervision of an overseer, who takes note of every lapse of energy and reports the same to headquarters; they are subject to dismissal without a moment's warning; they are thrown out of employment at the dictum of the trades union, and involved in the turmoil and suffering of a strike. Think of the grime, smoke and dust, the foul stifling atmosphere in which they labor so many hours a week, month in and month out! Contrast all these circumstances with those of the men who till the soil. Think of the freedom of the fields, the diversity of farm interests, the enthusiasm which comes from being creators, of making capital first hand; almoners of nature's bounty; of being, in fine, independent of the rush and scramble for mere existence because themselves the producers of the necessities of life; to say nothing of the attractiveness of working under the open sky where sun and winds make for superb health and clear brain.—Margaret Woodward in Countryside Magazine.

Profits From Scrap Piles

The Economic Value of the Utilization of Waste Material

One hundred practical conservationists, business men who are the pioneers and leaders in an American industry in its comparative stage of infancy, who, by collecting and utilizing waste products of mines, mills and factories, are enabled to do an annual business of approximately \$700,000,000 attended the first annual banquet of the National Association of Waste Material Dealers held at the Hotel Astor recently. Curtis Guild, former ambassador to Russia, was the principal speaker.

Mr. Guild warmly praised the waste material dealers for their prevention of waste in raw materials, by which means they add to our national wealth, reduce the cost of living, provide new national industries and increase the prosperity of our country. The waste material dealer, he asserted, is the surgeon of industry. He recited at length the many curious and useful services rendered by the reclaimers of waste products. The utilization of cotton-seed oil and of cottonseed, until very recent years a mere waste product of the cotton crop, he pointed out, is now valued in the United States alone at \$50,000,000 a year.

The genius of saving, as shown in the fact that we are now exporting steel strings to Europe to be turned into tooth brushes for the European

peasants, using the wornout painters' brush, soaked with white lead, by cleaning it using the worn bristles to provide inexpensive and durable scrubbing brushes, the exportation of American cotton stockings discarded by our housewives who seldom darn them, where they are unravelled and used as a cheap packing in the manufacture of graphophones and electrical machinery, while the patched and darned European stockings, not having any other use, are exported from Europe to this country for their only possible use as paper stock, were all recited as instances which clearly show that America is gradually but surely awakening to the possibilities for enormous profit in waste products.—New York Journal of Commerce.

The Patriotic Fund is a splendid thing, a noble testimonial to Canadian sense of responsibility to the men who from among us are offering their lives for the cause of the British flag and freedom. Altogether throughout the Dominion the families of nearly 8,000 Canadian soldiers are already being enabled by the Patriotic Fund to live in comfort and decency; and thousands will yet be added. Even so, the Patriotic Fund will hold out for a year or more yet.—Ottawa Journal.

"Jack proposed to me in such an original way."
"How, dear?"
"He asked me if I would permit him to add another engagement ring to my collection."

Paris of To-day

A Transformed City in Which All the Vanity and Show Has Passed Away

The American visitor to or resident of the French capital never again will see the Paris to which they were accustomed, writes Albert J. Beveridge in the American Review of Reviews. The old city of vanity and show, of surface and neurotic delights, of ennui and over-fashion, has passed away. The intellectual pessimist, the blasé in life and character, that tinseled gaiety in conduct which the sated mistook for pleasure—all this has gone.

None of these things is in vogue any more in Paris. The American who thought he knew the Paris of yesterday will return to find himself amid new surroundings. The serious, the thoughtful, the idealistic, even the religious wake up the moral, spiritual, and intellectual atmosphere of this transformed city. A new spirit of industry, too, is in the air—or rather industry in a new guise; industry in the sense that everybody has something to do, everybody is doing something, and that something noble, pure, unspotted of gain, and everybody is finding that the joy of unselfish doing is sweet and wholesome. To put it in terms which the American frequenter of Paris will better understand, let us say that the smart, the flippant, the irreverent, the idle are no longer fashionable.

"Our feelings are so deep that we can find no words to express them," said M. Bergson, the noted philosopher, the leader of the new school of French thought. "Our emotion and our purpose," said he, "can manifest themselves only by a great calmness, which almost may be said to be exaltation."

All this was visual to the visitor in Paris toward the end of the winter of 1915, for Paris was a place of sadness and mourning, but also of heroism and resolve. Her streets were deserted of young men, as indeed is true of every town and city of France, and of her fields and vineyards also. They are all at the front, or in reserve depots, waiting for the order to launch themselves into the conflict.

"Yes," said a highly informed and moderate-minded young woman of one of the best families of France, "Paris is deserted, and we are proud of it. We would not have our men stop behind—not one of them. Where should they be, if not at the front?"

And Paris does seem deserted to one who knew the Paris of old, with its crowded streets, its overflowing cafes, the whirling activity of its thoroughfares. There are many people about, to be sure, and sometimes the grand boulevards seem well filled. But the Parisian visitors of a year ago would hardly recognize the French capital of today, so great is the disparity between the teeming life of the place then and its comparative meagreness now. Also, the atmosphere of gloom is so great that one newly arrived feels it instantly and keenly, although the sensation wears off after a week or two under the anesthetic of time and custom. This feeling of depression which falls upon the visiting observer is deepened by the darkened streets at night; for while there is light enough to make one's way about the central and more frequented thoroughfares, yet the city as a whole is very sombre after sunset. An American thoroughly familiar with his Paris found great difficulty in making his way on foot from a residential quarter to the hotel section. No blazing lamps longer flare, and the system of electric lighting which was wont to make the Paris nights so brilliant awaits the issue of war to resume its illuminating work.

Control of Cutworms

Department of Agriculture Issues Instructions for Dealing With Infested Areas

The following important memorandum has been issued by the authority of Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture:

"The department of agriculture has received numerous reports of serious injury by cutworms from all parts of Canada. In the prairie provinces particularly large areas of crop land have become infested, and in many places fields of grain have been almost totally destroyed. The 'Nor-west Farmer' has advised the Dominion entomologist that destruction by cutworms under field conditions by the use of properly prepared poisoned bait is practical and has this year been demonstrated in dry areas of Western Canada. In 1914, bran, 20 pounds; Paris green, 1 pound; molasses, 2 quarts; oranges or lemons, three fruits, water in half gallons, stopped outbreaks of cutworms under field conditions. This year, in Southern Alberta, the department has devised and proved the value of a mixture of shorts, 50 pounds; Paris green, 1 pound; molasses, 2 gallons; oranges, 8 fruit. The shorts and Paris green are mixed thoroughly together, the juice of the oranges is squeezed into the molasses, and the pulp and skin chopped into fine bits, and then the liquid is poured in. Clean cultivation and the destruction of weeds are essential. Lands infested this year should be ploughed deeply in the early fall. The chief injurious species in Saskatchewan appears, from specimens received, to be the red-backed cutworm; in southern Alberta an army cutworm, not hitherto recorded, was the chief offender."

A bulletin on "Cutworms and Their Control" has been issued.

Giving Credit

A talker talked the best he could about our faults complainin'. And if he hasn't made us good, He's proved most entertainin'.

MORE PROFIT IN FARMING NEEDED TO STIMULATE BASIC INDUSTRY

NEED OF BETTER MARKETS AND CHEAPER CREDIT

Sir Donald Mann is of the Opinion that Farming Must be Made More Profitable or the Back-to-the-Land Movement will Never Accomplish the Required Results

Sir Donald Mann, vice-president of the C.N.R., was recently asked by the Toronto News what in his opinion was the chief thing to do for Canada in order to re-establish prosperity. His answer is given below:

Farming must be made more profitable. The back-to-the-land movement will never advance beyond the magazine article stage, and the exodus from farms will not be stayed until farming becomes a means of making something more than a living. Born and brought up on an Ontario farm, I know its hardships and the scant savings that are made from a life's work, and appreciate the eagerness with which so many young men seek work and hope for riches in the city.

The attractions of the city are many. Sanitary conveniences, public libraries, swimming baths, athletic shorter hours of work, have all contributed to the 65 per cent. increase of urban population that occurred within the decade covered by the last census; but back of it all lies the hope of greater gain. It has always been a difficult thing for governments to hold the balance between agriculture and industry. It will always be difficult. But since there is no more important task, it is well worth the best efforts of our men in public life.

The question must be approached from the national standpoint, for the country's development is built upon its natural resources, of which agriculture is the most important. To secure immigration is important; to direct it into proper channels in this country is not of secondary importance. It cannot be directed to the land unless agriculture offers a sufficient reward for the capital and labor applied to the land.

That in the ten years covered by the census the rural population increased only 17 per cent., is sufficient evidence.

Protect the Birds

Birds Help Man to Keep Insects Under Control

The true lords of the universe are the insects, according to a zoological article in the Smithsonian annual report, on the value of birds to men, in which the author, James Buckland of London makes the statement that, although man imagines himself the dominant power of the earth, he is nothing of the sort. Although man has attained predominance over the fiercest and most powerful reptiles, he and his works would be of little avail before an attack of insects, which include a greater number of species than all other living creatures combined. Some 200,000 species have been described, while possibly twice that number still remain unknown.

The author says that these hordes feed on nearly all living animals and practically all plants, and multiply into prodigious numbers in an incredibly short time. Computations show that one species, developing thirteen generations a year, would, if unchecked to the twelfth generation, multiply to ten sextillions of individuals, while a single pair of the well known gypsy moths, if unchecked, would produce in eight years enough progeny to destroy all the foliage of the United States. One pair of potato bugs, he states, would develop unchecked 60,000,000 in a single season, at which rate of multiplication the potato plant would not long survive.

According to Mr. Buckland's article, insects are quite as astounding in their consuming qualities as in their rate of increase; a caterpillar eats twice its weight in leaves a day, and in proportion a horse would consume a ton of hay in twenty-four hours. Certain flesh-eating larvae consume 200 times their original weight in twenty-four hours; in this manner an infant would devour 1,500 pounds of meat during the first day of its life. It is reported by a specialist that the food taken by a silkworm in fifty-six days equals 80,000 times its original weight.

Through a predominating insect diet, and on account of exceedingly rapid digestion, the birds become the most indispensable balancing force of nature; without their assistance man with his poisons, the weather, and animals, as well as the parasitic predaceous insects, would be helpless. The author then states how the bird is a benefit to man in a great number of ways; in checking insect invasions, in preserving forests and orchards, their service in the meadows and gardens, and their usefulness in the preservation of health and elimination of disease.

Instances of the birds' service to man include the introduction of the English sparrow into New Zealand, with the resulting elimination of the thistle and the caterpillar, which were ruining the land and crops, and the saving of Australian agriculture from the grasshoppers by the straw-necked ibis, in individual flocks of which an average of 2,400 grasshoppers was found. The story of Frederick the Great, wherein he is alleged to have ordered all small birds killed because the sparrows had pecked at some of his cherries, and the resulting lack of fruit but a fine crop of caterpillars two years later, gives a graphic les-

son. The "Scalp Act" of Pennsylvania, which paid in bounties \$90,000 for the extermination of hawks and owls, lost for the state \$3,850,000 in damage to agriculture due to the increase of small rodents which resulted. When Montana was free from hawks and owls it became so overrun with destructive rodents that the legislature offered rewards for them—a task which the banished hawks and owls had performed free of charge. During the first six months such large sums of money were paid out that a special session of the legislature was called to repeal the act before the state went bankrupt. In 1912 Lord Kitchener pointed out the necessity of prohibiting the destruction of certain Egyptian birds which prevented insect pests.

There are many things that might be done for the farmer. May I emphasize two of them, viz., more primary markets and better credit facilities. One of the farmer's difficulties in my farm days—and I understand matters have not improved much since—was to find a nearby market for small quantities of vegetables, fruit, poultry, dairy and meat products, produce ready for markets, but not in sufficient quantity to justify a wagon-haul to the city. Although the individual farmer may have only a small quantity, the aggregate amount is large and, for the most part, perishable. The aggregate waste and loss of these products is considerable. Germany has worked out a rather elaborate system of markets; and these suggestions are only as to what shall be done when the war is over, I would advise that an investigation be made then as to how they do, or did, their marketing in Germany.

Agricultural credit facilities involve many technical difficulties with which I do not pretend to be familiar, but I understand that France and Germany have led the way, while Denmark has copied the German system, and Australia the French system, with success. It is stated that, so far from being a drag on the government of the latter country, the loans to the farmer at four and a half per cent. interest have actually yielded a profit.

Canada's Horse Supply

Big Demand For Horses Will Likely Occur After Peace Has Been Declared

The 1910 census gave 3,182,789 as the number of horses not on farms. There has probably not been any appreciable decrease in that number since then. That number added to the 21,195,000, the number estimated by the department of agriculture, on farms January 1st, 1915, makes a total of over 24,000,000 horses in this country, and we could sell two or three times the number already exported without there being an appreciable shortage of work horses. Three times the number of the past year, or 225,000, would be less than 1 per cent. of our horse stock. Furthermore, the kind of horses which have been purchased are for the most part very mediocre animals, which would ordinarily sell for less than \$100 per head and are a class of which we can well afford to be rid. But a small percentage of the animals exported are mares and most of these are doubtless either old mares or non-breeders.

The big demand for horses will probably occur after peace has been declared. At that time the countries now at war, with the exception of Russia, will no doubt be very short of horses for their agricultural and other work. According to the best information obtainable European Russia had, prior to the outbreak of war, about 25,000,000 horses, and is the only country having more horses than the United States. This country and Russia together have 50 per cent. of all the horses in the world. The world's stock is estimated to be about 100,000,000. A very large number of horses in Russia will be destroyed in the war and the remainder will no doubt be needed by Russia for her own agricultural and other work.

The demands on this country, which has one-fourth of the world's supply of horses, will, therefore, be large and will probably continue for a number of years, for the rehabilitation of the depleted horse stock of any country is a slow process. This country, however, will be in position to meet this demand if the farmers owning good mares will see that they are bred. The owners of such mares should see that they are bred to high-class stallions and produce the kind of stock for which there is always a good market. The production of superior animals of any kind is generally profitable, while the production of inferior ones is seldom so.

A Terrible Mistake!

That's what you are making, Mrs. Housewife, if you don't investigate our line of Flour and Cereals. Remember, we are offering TWO \$5.00 CASH PRIZES at the Fair for the two best loaves of bread made from our Five Roses and Monarch Brands of Flour. Make your entries with Secretary P. R. Reed.

NEW FEED PRICES

BEGINNING AUGUST 1st; we will sell Bran at \$1.35 and Shorts at \$1.60.

We have Wheat Oats, Barley, Etc., at correspondingly low prices.

McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co. Ltd.
Didsbury's Feed Merchants

J. N. PATON

If you want top prices, good service and honest weight bring your **HOGS and CATTLE** to me on Monday and Tuesday of each week

Phones 38, 60 and 10

FAIR DAY HORSE RACES AND SPORTS

Under the Auspices of the Didsbury Horsemen's Association

Friday, Aug. 13th

beginning at 1.30 p. m. sharp

Horse Races will consist of the following events:

Trot or Pace—2.35 class, best two out of three heats. Purse	\$18.00
Trot or Pace—3 minute class, best two out of three heats. Purse	\$15.00
Relay Race—In mile heats. Purse	\$15.00
Ladies' Quick Hitch—Must be properly hitched, no snaps to harness and horse must be trotted twice around track. Hitching must be to the approval of the judges. Purse	\$8.00
(Entry fee in each event \$1.00)	
Pony Race—14.2 and under, best two in three heats. Purse	\$8.00

A Special Prize will be given for Bucking Contest

In addition to the Races, arrangements are being made for a **Baseball Game, Parade by Boy Scouts, Cadets, and 15th Light Horse Troop of Didsbury.** Parade will be headed by **Didsbury Citizens' Band**

Everybody Come

This will be one of the very best sporting meets of the season

J. SINCLAIR, J. M. HYSMITH,
Chairman Treasurer

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAME
BOWDEN vs. DIDSBURY
in the evening

AROUND THE TOWN

Hugh Sinclair of Munson, Alta, a Didsbury old timer, is spending a few days in town.

The Misses Edna and Kathleen Gainer, of Calgary, are visiting with Miss Mary Osmond.

There will be no service in the Presbyterian church on Sunday evening next.

Miss Mary Osmond and sister Kathleen who have been visiting friends in Calgary returned home last week.

Mrs. J.V. Berscht and son Lennie were visiting with Mrs. Lou. Kalbfleisch at Three Hills over Sunday.

The postponed ice cream social in aid of the Red Cross will be held at the residence of Mrs. J.C. Stevens on Friday evening next, August 5th, if the weather permits.

Ice cream and cake will be served in aid of the Red Cross at Chambers drug store on Friday afternoon next. Miss Mary Osmond and Miss Edna Gainer will be in charge.

Mr. A.F. McClaine of Spokane, father of Mr. A. F. McClaine of the McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co., was a visitor in town for a few days last week.

The W.C.T.U. will hold their annual business meeting on Tuesday afternoon, August 10th commencing at three o'clock in the Mennonite church. All members are requested to be present.

Miss Bauer, milliner, announces that during the two days of the fair, August 12th and 13th, she will show a few of the new fall ready-to-wear hats. Call in and see the new fall styles. Next door to Nixon's Jewelry shop.

An Interdenominational tabernacle meeting will be held at Westcott, near the schoolhouse, commencing on the evening of August 6th and will continue until August 15th. Workers from different parts are expected to be present. Everybody will be made welcome.

The McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co. are giving two cash prizes of \$5.00 each for the two best loaves of bread made from their Monarch and Five Roses brands of Flour. These prizes are well worth competing for, and should bring out a large display of masterpieces of the breadmaking art.

Didsbury Wins 9-3

The ball game on Tuesday night between the locals and Innisfail was a good exhibition, the visitors being unable to overcome the lead obtained by Pirie's punters early in the game. There was an absence of the usual chin music and consequently the game was enjoyed more by the fans. A feature of the game was a left field drive by Riley from which he tallied a home run, although all the boys played a good game.

Following is the score by innings:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Didsbury—0 0 3 1 5 0 x—9.

Innisfail—1 0 0 1 0 0 1—8.

The Didsbury team have been playing much better ball lately, and although the schedule is pretty well advanced there is still a chance for a look in on the championship.

Innisfail has a civic holiday every Thursday afternoon and today (Thursday) their team will again visit us with a large number of supporters for another game. The

For Machine Gun Fund

Save The Soldiers

Under the auspices of the Calgary News-Telegram Machine Gun Fund America's Noted Prima Donna

Mme. G. J. Bishop

one of America's Greatest Entertainers will appear in

DIDSBURY

on

Saturday, Aug. 14

Admission: 50c and 25c

Proceeds will go towards the fund to purchase machine guns for western Canada's soldiers.

SAVE THE SOLDIERS

stores in Didsbury have decided to close down for an hour or two and it is hoped that every person will take advantage of the holiday to see the game which commences at 1.30 p.m.

The management of the Baseball club wish to take this means of thanking the business men for the substantial financial support which they received this week.

Machine Gun Fund

The News-Telegram of Calgary has made arrangements with Mme. Johnstone-Bishop to give a series of entertainments in different towns in Alberta for the purpose of raising funds to purchase machine guns for our boys going to the front. Didsbury has been selected as one of the towns and arrangements have been made to give the entertainment in the Opera House on the evening of Saturday, August 14th.

Mme. Johnstone-Bishop is reported as one of the outstanding soloists and entertainers on the American continent, and it will be a treat to hear her as well as assisting the machine gun fund.

Elkton

A very enjoyable evening was spent last Friday, the 23rd inst., in the Elkton schoolhouse. The sale of boxes and ice cream and dancing being kept up till the early hours of the morning, the amount collected being \$24 which has been handed over in aid of the Red Cross. There being no actual cash expenditures for anything, all was given with a good heart and free will, knowing full well that our Tommy in the trenches deserve all we are able to give them. As long as we are ever willing to help, Tommy is undoubtedly willing and ready to do his share for the Empire. The ladies wish to thank our expert musicians, for volunteering to play the dance music, and other generous helpers, who worked to make the social such a success.

DONATIONS FROM BIG PRAIRIE

Mrs. Snowdon..... \$ 1.00
Mrs. Wilcox..... 1.00
Mr. Binnie..... .50
Social Proceeds..... 21.50

Total..... \$24.00

Is your subscription to the Pioneer paid up? We need the money.